

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT	Nonferrous Metal Supplies in 1953	DATE DISTR.	7 April 1954	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. In Annex A are the figures showing planned and actual supplies of nonferrous metals in East Germany during 1953.

2. Total supplies appreciably exceeded those planned in the case of:

- a. aluminum (pure foundry)
- b. pure tin
- c. magnesium
- d. solder
- e. bismuth

This was mainly because of extra production in East Germany, but, in the case of pure foundry aluminum, magnesium and solder, because of additional imports as well.

3. Actual supplies were appreciably less than planned in the case of:

- a. zinc from scrap
- b. antimony
- c. arsenic
- d. crude tin
- e. chromium
- f. mercury

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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In the first three cases this was the result of underproduction in East Germany, while insufficient imports were responsible in the case of crude tin, chromium and mercury. The production of antimony was deliberately cut down because of the size of existing reserve stocks.

4. The nonferrous metal stocks now held by the State Reserve (some 10,000 tons in all) are to be taken over by the nationalized distribution agency (DHZ Metall) and distributed to East Germany consumers by 1 July 1954. Plants under the control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry will be apportioned 40%.

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ANNEX APlanned and actual supplies of
nonferrous metals in East Germany in 1953¹

	<u>Plan</u>				<u>Actual</u>	
	<u>East German Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Copper	29,350	16,500	41,850	29,523	13,718 ²	43,241
Lead	18,425	15,594	34,019	18,141	15,059 ²	33,200
Aluminum (pure foundry)	15,640	4,400 ³	20,040	16,310	6,012	22,322
Aluminum (alloy)	13,000	-	13,000	12,227	-	12,227
Bronze	1,750	2,026	3,776	1,794	1,996	3,790
Tin (pure)	140	400	540	140	634	774
" (crude)	476	382	858	476	144	620
Brass	1,500	300	1,800	1,603	246	1,849
Zinc (pure)	-	10,500	10,500	76	10,478	10,554
Zinc (from scrap)	4,100	-	4,100	3,349	-	3,349
White metal (80%)	200	100	300	211	100	311
White metal (10%)	1,350	36	1,386	1,349	36	1,385
Nickel	140	1,003	1,143	153	988	1,141
Magnesium	1,450	-	1,450	1,604	50	1,654
Antimony	113	-	113	51	-	51
Solder	650	150	800	778	277	1,052
Cadmium	-	45	45	-	45	45
Chromium	-	16	16	-	10	10
Bismuth	8	7	15	13	7	20
Mercury	-	218	218	-	189	189
Cobalt	-	40	40	-	41	41
Beryllium (in Kg)	-	10	10	-	10	10
Selenium	9	-	9	9	1	10
Manganese	39	10	49	40	5	45
Arsenic	30	-	30	19	-	19
Silicon	-	100	100	-	92	92

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	<u>Plan</u>				<u>Actual</u>	
	<u>East German</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Rolled Products</u>	<u>Production</u>					
Copper	37,900	-	37,900	38,685	-	38,685
Brass	9,500	-	9,500	10,327	-	10,327 ⁴
Aluminum	14,550	-	14,550	15,259	30	15,289 ⁴
Bronze	340	89	429	353	44	397
Lead	3,000	-	3,000	2,862	-	2,862 ⁴
Zinc	1,400	261	1,661	860	-	860
Nickel	240	7	247	160	7	167
Chrome-nickel wire	2	25	27	-	23	23

1. Comment: Presumably all figures are in metric tons.

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Comments:

2. Lead and copper are partly produced from imported ores.
3. From the USSR: this was supplementary to the original plan in which no aluminum imports in 1953 were anticipated.
4. The revised allocations for these three metals issued in the autumn of 1953 allowed for increased quotas for local and private industries; this was not the case for copper products.

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